

# Obstacles to trade online on the EU internal market

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### **National Board of Trade**

- Swedish governmental agency, dealing with foreign trade, trade policy, the EU internal market and development cooperation
- Acts to some extent as a think tank providing input to the general trade policy debate























# A fragmented market

- Digital Single Market
- 15% of EU consumers who bought online did so from another EU State
- Fragmentation due i.a. to:
  - Cultural differences
  - Lack of consumer trust
  - Trade barriers







# Regulatory obstacles—Traditional B2C

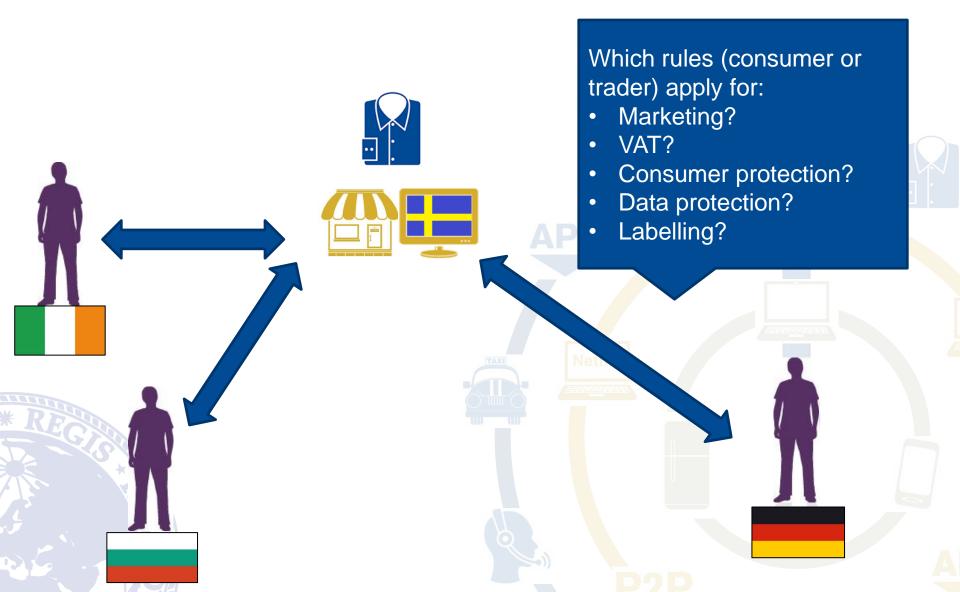
- Ban on the online sales of certain goods and services
- Establishment requirements (cc-TLD)
- Fragmented regulatory framework for sales
  - Consumer rules
  - Labelling,
  - Sales periods
- Barriers on payment
- Data protection
- E-government

Improvement the last years, but some barriers still remain

Jurisdiction – which rules apply?

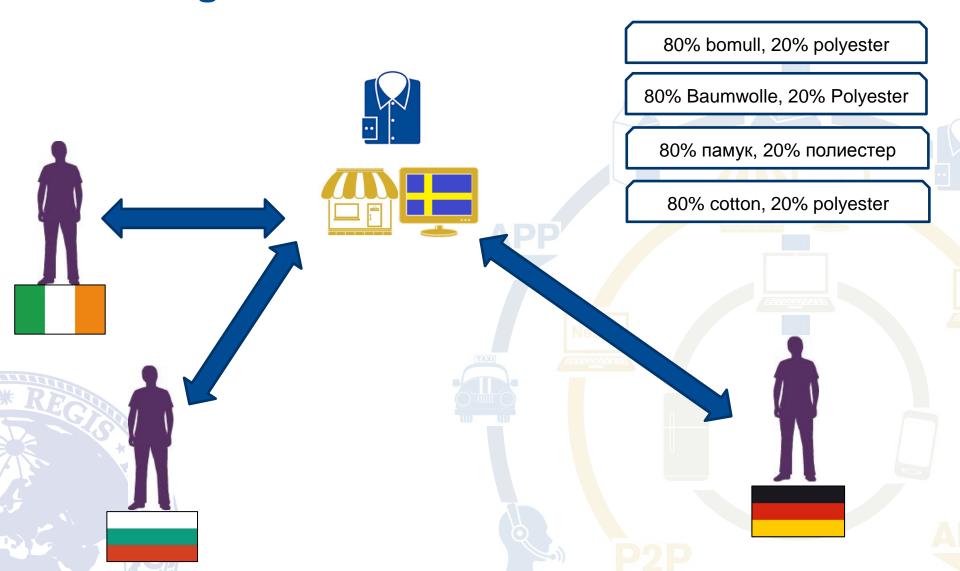


### **Jurisdiction**



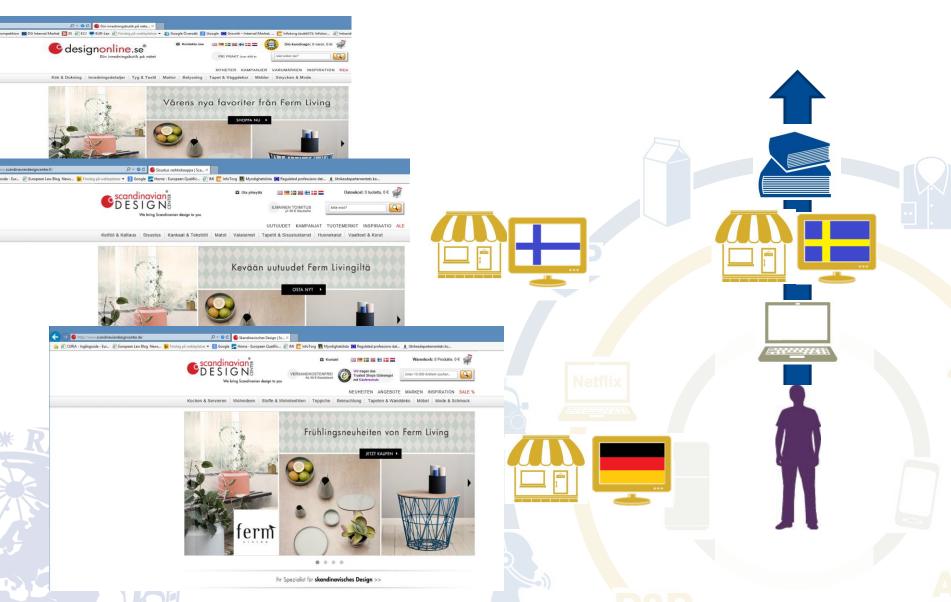


# Labelling

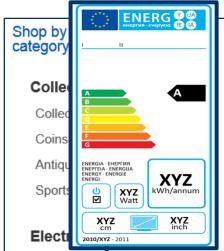




## Top level domain names



### **Product information**



Computers k tablets

Cameras & photo

TV, audio & surveillance

Cell phones & accessories

#### Entertainment >

Video games & consoles

Music

DVDs & movies

Tickets

#### Fashion >

Women

Men

Jewelry & watches

Shoes

#### Home & garden >

Yard, garden & outdoor

Crafts

Home improvement

Pet supplies

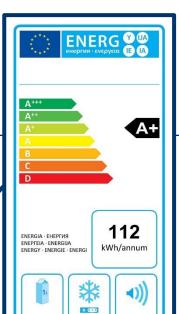
#### viotors >

Parts & accessories

Care & trucks

Motorcycles

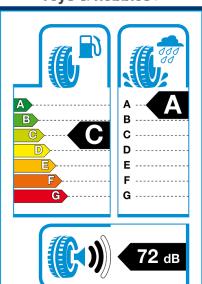
Passenger vehicles



Toys & Hobbles

12 L

**39** dB



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## Creating regulation fit for porpose

### Speed of market development

### Speed of legislative process



- Technology neutral
- Focus on the protective interest ("what"),
  Rather than the protective instrument ("how")
- Flexible rules requires adequate safety mechanisms
  - Guidelines
  - Decisions ex ante